BUSINESS NOTICES.

STATE DECAMBER OF WARP

The People's Hatters will introduce their fall etyle of Hat for Gentlemen's wear on Saturday, the 28th itset. The extensive approbation heretofore between the Hat issued by this house, has warranted as the towed on the Hat issued by this house, has warranted as the preferring for the fall campa're a style and quality of Hat that carnot but be appreciated by a discerning public standard prices \$4 and \$5. Hat Finisher's Union.

No. 11 Park-row, opposite the Astor-House.

KNOX IS AROUND .- KNOX, of No. 128 KNOX IS AROUND.—RNOX, Of the street of the set opened the Fall Hat Trade yesterday, by the introcection of his new style for the fall of 1852. It is a marnific nt specimen of arit ite skill and refined tase, and will bee me slike the heads of those who shout for Pierce and King, or rally under the banner of Old Chapultapse in the approaching election. We recommend everybody to throw asks et their white beavers, and go in without delay for Krox's fall style.

WONDERFUL! -- CALL AND SEE!!-FREEMAN the Hatter, No 90 Fulton at, has been to work making a flat to be worn by guarlemen this fall. It is black yes, shining bl.ck, of a beautiful form, and the orice is \$3 and \$3 59. Call and see. FREEMAN, Manufacturer.

GENIN'S Fall styles of Gentlemen's Bat. u as issued on Saturday, the 2'st inst. GENIN, No 214 proadway, opposite St Paul's.

A No. 1-FASHIONABLE FALL HATS .-MUNCH, No. 138 3d av., does not limit his stock of Hats to bis own style, which is one of the most heautiful articles of the kind that will be affered this Fall, but will acep on hand all the principal styles of this and other cities. Give him a

GENERAL MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPA-

EV. Merchants' Exchange. No. 2. corne barn-sts. Marine and Inland Insurance TRUSTEES. Wm. H. Aspinwall,
James Brown,
Rebert L. Taylor,
Leonardo S. Saurez,
Benjamin Babcock,
John B. Kitching,
F. A. Delano,
Sam'l Thourpeso,
Mortimer Livingston,
Wm. S. Wetmore,
William P. Furniss,
N. G. Rotgers,
J. Seph Sands,
J. Einstehn Smith,
William H. Mecy,
B. F. Dawson,

Moses H. Orinnell,
Josech W. Alsop,
Paul Spofford.
Thomse P. Stanton,
Elias Hicks
Wm. Barnewall,
Jaremish Wilbur,
James T. Soutter,
Chat H. Russell,
C. H. Marshall,
J. D. Harlbat,
Ramssy Grooks,
Wiltia m. B. Solles,
G. Merle,
G. H. Koop,
D. C. Kingsland,
new President.

ALPREO OGDEN, President. HENRY HOLDREGE, Vice-President.

TO COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND CITY RETABLERS - AUTUMN SALES, 1852. - POPULAR GOODS,
POPULAR SYSTEM, AND POPULAR PRICES.
We are prepared to greet buyers of Dry Goods, vankee
Notions, Carpets and Olf Cloths, with a full, new, and comsalets assortium.

Notions, Carpe to and Oil Cloths, with a full, new, and complete assortment.

Domestic Goods purchased early, and Foreign Goods arriving by every steamer. Our System is giving universal satisfaction to those who have tested it.

Densis Goods Department.

Just opening a very superive display of staple Silks and English Dress Goods, comprising: Poplins, Alpacas, Merino Cloths, entirely new and shoice colors. Also, "Ashes of Cloths, entirely new and shoice colors. Also, "Ashes of Roses" shades of pisin Mousin De Laines; Persian Cloths, new and beautiful designs, French Merinos and De Laines, all kinds of Woollen, Silk and Merino Sanwis, English, Scotch, French and Domestic. We invite particular attention to our display of the various grades of long and square Bhawls manufactured in this country.

The Room devoted to these Goods, and which is under the propervision of Davis P. Thomas as purchaser and manager, is worthy of a visit ofnepection. The array of White Lineas, Cambrics, Jaconets, Luwns, Laces, Linea Gambric Handkershiefs, Edgings, Fringes, Arthicis Flowers, &c., is samplete and almost unrivaled. Also, Towels, Naphina, Table Clotta, &c., of all qualities—but most particularly would we, in his behalf, invite attention to the line of Embrotderies—having had a life's time experience solely in the goods pertaining to this department, the advantages he often to clear buyers, must be examined and tested to be appreciated.

The Purchasers and Managers of the Hositery, Carper and Oil, Clotts, Yanker Notions, and Woolen Departments, invite the closest scrutiny and Inspection of their goods and prices.

their goods and prince.

DOMESTIC GOODS DEPARTMENT

Comprises every deacription of Domestic Cotton Goods, including all the styles of Brown and Bleached Sheetings and

Shirtings
PRINT AND GINGRAM DEFARTMENT.

One of the most extensive assortments of these Goods offered to Retailers in this country. We only sak an inspection of styles and prices
Our prices are undeviating and uniform—NETT CASH pay-

Our prices are undeviating and unionships able in ten days.

We are prepared to grant short accomposition of time, by adding interest and taking paper, payable at Bank.

We shall exhibit by the aid of travellers, through the country, a full cance of Samples of our Goods Orders sent to us will be filled with promptness and despatch, and forwarded speedily all the winter by the medium of Expresses &c., via Railroads to the extreme North, South, East of Tweedy, Moulton & Plingfor,

Tweedy, Moulton & Plingfor,
No. 47 Broadway.

FALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT JEN-FALL FASHIONABLE CLOTHING AT JENmeasure, but ground to acquired by this firm for ensimeasure, but grown as a good to that made to
wholesale trade. Their stock of elegant frany-mass couning for the fall is now ready, and they invite to it the especial attention of country m-redisits at present in town. In
the principal cities and towns of the East and West—in
New-Orleans, Sa-camab, Charleston, as well as all the inteier towns of importance in the South, the beauty and finish,
the style and material of their ready-made Dress Coats, Surtouts, Sacas, Overcoats, Vests, Pantaloons, &c., have been appreciated and admitted for the last twenty five years. The
assortment for the fall of (85.2 is rediseved to surp-ss that of
any former year, and to be altogether unprecedented in
New-York Merchants from the country who desire to give
tone and character to their fail stock, and to secure a redutation for keeping a class of garmens unequaled in the trade,
are invited to exan inc the great valuety of styles in the
wholesale department of W. T. Jannings & Co.
No. 231 Broadway, American Hotel.

AUTUMN AND WINTER, 1852, '53 .-Gro. P. Fox, Navy and Military Tailor and Cloth Importer—Leader of Fashions—Inventor of the Oriental Kinaban Overcoat, &c.—Author of the Philosophy of Modern Dress and Fashion—333 Broadway, corner of Acthony-st., N. Y.

The only solid foundation of business is furnishing a rucles at fair prices and with unerring punctuality. These rules are observed at GREEN'S Establishment for Contlouen, No 1 Astor House, where Shirts, Collars Drawers, Dressing Go ns, Cravasa of the most approved style, will be found. Shirts, warranted to fit, made to

PIANO-FORTES .- MAURICE STRAKOSCH will open the anisodist store, No. 629 Broadway, on Monday, Aug 30, with a fine assortment of Piacoa, from the best makers in New-York end other cities, shown by himself for their beauty of tone, touch and finish. Also, an assortment of first-class Melideous. The public are invited to Gall and inspect the instruments.

HENRY C. WATSON, Manager, No. 519 Broadway.

THE MODERN APOSTLE .-

The calmness of that noble face,
The midness of that carnest eye,
Bespeak a soul of Christian grase.
A heart and hope of purpess high.
A most excellent portial of Father Mathew may be seen
at Roor's Galary, No. 363 Breadway, among a host of
equally notable person-gras. Eleven gold and silver medals
awarded for his superior Dagnerzeotypes. DAGUERREUTTPES BY BRADT. - The public are respectfully invited to examine the Prize Pictures exhibited at the World's Fair, together with a large sollection of the portraits of most of the distinguished men of our country, at Brany's Gallery, No. 205 Broadway, corner of Pulton et.

METROPOLITAN HOTEL, BROADWAY .-The Metropolitan will be completed and opened for the reception of cempany Sept 1 Price of Board, \$2 per day.

Simpon Leland & Co., Proprietors

Toilet Goods. English Hair Brushes, Teeth Brushes, Buffal; Staired White and Oressing Comba, of the finest quality will be found at W. J. Davis & Co's, who will sell the large invoice they have just received on the lowest terms, for cash or approved notes. No. 40 Courtland: 41.

PRESERVE YOUR LIVES-5,000 LIFE PRESERVERS —Travelers on our lakes a drivers' we assure you the life preserver we offer for sale is unequaled in this country; and the only one that has received the sanction of investigating committees in the United States Navy, where it is in use in w Price \$2.50 Per sale by Leary & Co. Hat-ters, Nos. 3, 4 and 6 Astor House, Broadway.

RICH CARPETINGS .- PETERSON & HUMPHREY, No 378 Broadway, corner of White-st, have just received direct from the European manufactorios, per late arrivals from Europe a large and elegant assortment of rich Mosaic Velvet and Tapastry Carpeting, sureasing anything ever before in this country; patterns entirely new, exclusively our own, and for sale fail 10 per cent less than other stores selling similar goods.

F. S. CLEAVER'S PRIZE MEDAL HONEY BOAF - This incomparable article is now in universal de-mand. It may be had at all druggists and performers. Also, F. S. CLEAVER'S intuntable Honey Shaving Cream, Bear's Marrow, and Seponaceous Tooth Powder. W. J. Davis & Co., No. 40 Courtlandt et., Who essle Agents.

HAIR DYE AND WIGS .- BATCHELOR'S Manufactory for these articles is celebrated in all parts of the world; persons wishing a light, elegant and durable Wig er Toupee can surely be suited. His Hair Dye is applied, (a sure guarantee) or sold, wholesale and retail, at No. 4 Wall-at Copy the address—beware of imitations.

Lyon's Kachairon, the most delightful toilet article and effective remody for Baldness, Grey Hair, ke, in the world Sold by all Druggists in large bottles for 25 cents. Principal Wholess & Agency. No. 161 Broadway, New-York. E. Thomas Lyon.

HAIR DVING .- CRISTADORO'S EXCELSIor Liquid Hair Dyr., to color the hair or whise rathe mo-ment it is applied, without injury to the hair or skin. It can be washed immediately without disturbing the color, emitting no bad odor, improving the icxture and conferring elasticity to the hair. It is applied or sole at CRISTADORO'S Wig and Scalp establishment, No. 6 Astor House. Private room for applying the dye.

GOURAUD'S Liquid Hair Dve is. without exception or reservation, the very best ever in-sented. Equally selebrated is Gounaup's Medicated Soap for suring pimples frackles, sair theum, firsh worms, better, sallowness, tan, roughness, &c. Poudre Subtile up roots bairf rom any part of the body. Liquid Rouge, Lily White and Hair Gioss, at 67 Walker-st, near Broadway.

PIRATES ATTACKED AND SLAIN. TIRATES ATTACKED AND SLAIN.

Tis finished; all ar and they ite—
Bed-bug, musketo, rusch and fig.
Ye routed be d-suckers, good bye;
Your occupation's gone.
And rats bestrew the cellar floor,
Dead as the nail on any door—
Of so res there lives not one.

"How died these pirates I" do you ask.
They died by Lyon's bot and thak.

Principal Dépot for Lyon's Magnetic Powder (free from poison) and Lyon's Mag etic Pulls, No. 424 Broadway.

Price per flask or box, 25 cm.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists and Publishers, Clinton Hall, No. 131 Nassau-st., New-York, and No. 142 Washington-st., Boston.

READER! PAUSE AND THINK .- Suppose ALADER: CAUSE AND I HINK.—Suppose an Angel of Mercy was empowered to annihilate disease from the earth, (as time and sysce has been annihilated by steam and telegraph) and caused nan to dise over a remedy for the purpose, what means could be employ to make it known and inspire confidence better than those used by the compounder and discoverer of the Nervous Antidote! If eny, it shall be immediately adopted, by addressing TALEGY WATTS, No. 424 Greenwichest.

SINKS EMPTIED IN THE DAY TIME .-The New-York Pneumatic Draining and Manufacturing Company empty sinks in the daytime without causing any ampleasant effluvia. Sinks and compouls will be districted by a process used only by this Company. Office, 91 Mangin-st

NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, AUG. 27, 1852.

For President,

WINFIELD SCOTT, of New-Jersey. For Vice-President, WILLIAM A. GRAHAM, of North-Carolina.

The Tribune is served in this City, Brooklyn, Willlamsburgh and Jersey City for 124 cents per week, payable to the carriers. Names sent through the Post Office or Penny Post will be promptly placed on the Carriery books.

We ask the friends of SCOTT and GRAHAM to call at our office and examine the following Campaign publications, which were prepared under the auspices of the Central Committee of the friends of Gen. Scott at Washington, are every way authentic and efficient, and are sold at the bare cost of Paper and Printing. Friends of the Cause! call and see if you don't want to supply every house in your County, Town or Ward with

THE CAMPAIGN LIFE OF GEN. SCOTT, with 26 illustrations of the most eventul scenes of his illustrious career, including the Battles of Chippewa, Lundy's Lane, Cerro Gordo, Contreras. Chapultepec, &c., with his protection of the Irish prisoners in Canada, &c. &c.—a large, nandsome pamphlet of thirty-two pages, on fine paper—is ready at *The Tribune* office this morning. Price \$2 per hundred, 30 cents per dozen, 3 when ordered to be sent by Mail 2 cents for

ander 500 miles and 4 cents for over 500 miles must be added, as the Post Office Department reuse to send without prepayment of postage.

Also, SCENES IN THE LIFE OF GEN. **COTT**—a broad sheet to be hung up in dwellings and public places—with eighteen spirited flustrations—will also be ready, and will be affordad for \$10 per thousand, \$14 per hundred, or 2 sents singly. Terms, Cash inflexibly.

If to be sent by Mail 1 cent for 500 miles and

ander and 2 cents for over 500 miles must be added to prepay postage.

WM. E. ROBINSON'S SPEECH on New-Hampshire Democracy and Catholic Emansipation-16 pages. Price \$10 per thousand, \$1 25 per hundred, 2 cents singly.

EF WHY I AM A WHIG-A Leter to an Inquiring Friend-By Horack GREE-LEY—being a calm and lacid statement of the greechards which divide the American People and the author's reasons for preferring and supporting the Whig party: A large and fair pamphlet of 16 pages: Price \$10 per thousand, \$11 per hundred, 20 cents per dozen, 2 cents and the control of the c

ringly.

H ordered to be sent by Mail I cent cach for 500 niles and under and 2 cents for over 500 miles must se added to prepay postage.

CONGRESS .-- In Senate, the proceedings of the early part of the session were not particularly interesting. The Post Route bill was passed, and after some other business the Civil and Diplomatic Appropriation bill came up, on motion of Mr. Hunter. Mr Bright moved an amendment that the Assistant Postmasters General, be appointed in future with the advice and consent of the Serate, and that the salaries be fixed at \$3 000 each. The amendment to compensate the Soanish Consul, &c., at New-Orleans, was agreed to, and also various other amendments.

The Committee reported another amendment (given in full in our telegraphic report) for the recompense of Ministerial Officers in the service of the United States, when they incur extraordinary expenses in the prosecution of their duties, to which Mr. Sumner moved to add:

"Provided that no such allowance shall be made for expenses under the act of September, 1850, known as the Fugitive Slave act, which act is hereby re-

In support of his motion, Mr. S. made the speech on the Fugitive Slave Law, which on a recent occasion was refused a hearing. The telegraph of course gives but an abstract, but judging from this, the speech is one of extraordinary vigor, force, learning and beauty. We commend it to the consideration of men of all parties: let those who agree with Mr. Summer in his opinions rejoice in the power he exhibits, and those who disagree with him meet his arguments in the same spirit with which they are advanced.

Perhaps the highest compliment that could be paid to, Mr. Sumner, was the remark of Mr. Clemens, after he had closed, that he, (Mr. C.) would not reply to the speech which had been imposed on the Senate. The raving of a maniac might sometimes be dangerous—the barking of a puppy never did any barm.

Considerable debate followed, after which the proviso was rejected, it having received but four votes. The amendment proposed by the Committee was agreed to-of course. Various other amendments were offered and discussed.

In the House the proceedings were of very little

BY TELEGRAPH. - Our domestic advices are not of especial interest. Arrivals at New-Orleans bring us later news from Havana and from Mexi o. From Philadelphia we get the nominations of the Democratic City and County Conven tion, and notice of an important arrest or two. From New-Orleans a report of another wholesale massacre by the Camanches. Capt. Stevens, his officers, and 56 men, are the reported victims. From Boston paragraphs in relation to the Fisheries, the Liquor Law, a recent arrival from Buenos Avres &c. No mail had arrived at Baltimore south of Richmond

The Loco-Foco State Convention at Harrisburg nominated George W. Woodward for the Supreme Bench, and Gen. Wm. Hopkins for Canal Commissioner. From Montgomery, Ala., we learn that Gen. Pierce failed to answer the inquiries of the Southern Rights party, and the Committee have called a State Convention, to meet on the second Monday of September.

FRIENDS of TEMPERANCE and the Maine Law, do n't fall to attend the Convention of the Westchester County Temperance Alliance at the Methodist Church, Mount Kisco Station, (Harlem Railroad.) on Wednesday, 1st Sept. All friends of temperance are invited to attend.

THE CONTEST IN THE SOUTH.

If honesty and manly dealing were not unknown to The Evening Post, we would repeat our request that it should inform its readers by which party the Slavery issue is made at the South to overbear all others, which party 'agitates' that issue with the hope of making capital out of it, and which party acts on the defensive in the contest. The Post understands this full well-knows that the Slavery issue is the sole reliance of its party for carrying North Carolina-Tennessee, Maryland, Louisiana, Georgia, Florida, (and they even talk of Kentucky!) for Pierce, and that while several Southern Whigs have gone over to Pierce on Slavery grounds, not one Southern Democrat has abandoned his party on the assumption that Scott is more reliably pro-Slavery than Pierce. Nay, we have seen in the Nashville organs of The Post's party grave complaints that the Whig canvassers in that State persisted in talking about the Tariff, Internal Improvements, &c., avoiding the true issue-that is, Slavery. So, in The Nashritte Union of the 19th we find a full report of the speech of ex-Gov. AARON V. BROWN, of that State, at Columbia on the 6th, of which the following is a fair average specimen:

"Two years ago, in the very heat of the battle, when "Two years ago, in the very heat of the battle, whose blow after blow, and crash after crash, seemed to announce the downfall of the Republic, John P. Hale, the great leader of the Abolitoniats, proclaimed in a public speech that he was ready to head an army and to marca upon the South to put down Siavery. (A stupid lie—Trib) What did Franklin Plerce say that? He sprang forward like the Numedian tiger, and replied, "You shall first march over my dead body; for I will head an analysis of the process." shall first march over my dead body; for I will head an army to oppose you!" [Gas and humbug!—Trib.] Novice sectiment! Heroic declaration! Could old Marion or Sumpter have beat that? Did Gen. Scott ever make for you such a speech as that? Did he ever exhibit such a sublime devotion to us and to the Constitution? No; for at that very moment he was being nominated by every Abolition Legislature, and his name flying at the head of every Abelition newspaper at the North. [Lying again!—Trib.] Fillmore was trying hard to breast the storm; Webster was putting forth all his nighty power; Pierce was bearing the greation of the tribe. Sace to face; but Winfield Scott had not one single word to say publicly in your behalf! Nay, worse than that, he threw his sword, his war plumes, and all his large honors in the scale against Nay, worse than that, he threw his sword, his war plumes, and all his large honors in the scale against

There they are yet and there they will remain until "There they are yet and there they will remain until
this tragedy shall end. And end it must. I know not
when nor how. Fut when I see so many of my countrymen yet fast adeep in the arms of party—when I
eee them slumbering on the brink of rula—when a
threat to march large armies down upon them to take
away nine hundred millions of their property, can
council them up to no preparation—when they healtate awsy hine hundred minions of their property, can rouse them up to no preparation—when they heatrate to stand by those who are ready to throw their dead bodies between them and danger, I am obliged to have, and I do have forebodings as to how this tragedy is to end—that it must end, as the creed of abolition deend—that it must end, as the creed of abolition declares, in vengeance, revolution and death! In the language of Mr. Webster, more eloquent and appropriate toon any which I can utter: 'If that catastrophe shall 'happen, let it have no history. Let the horrible narrative never be written. Let its fate be like the lost 'hock of Livy, which no human eveshall ever read. Or like the missing Piciad, of which no man ever 'knew more than that it was lost, and lost forever.'

-The Post vaunts its freedom, yet deliberately and systematically deceives its readers with regard to the contest now proceeding at the South. It dare not let them know on what grounds Gen. Scott is mainly opposed and Gen. Pierce supported there. 'Free Democracy!' Bah!

WHO PAYS THE DUTY?

was pays one duty, the consumer or the producer? The consumer, certainly, say our British free trade friends of The Post and The Journal. Down with the duty, and let us have cloth and iron cheap. The consumers of cloth and iron will then be enabled to pay good taxes out of their wages and their profits; and their lands and their houses may be made to contribute largely to the maintenance of a splendid government whose ships shall ride on every wave, requiring numerous ships of war, Consuls, Ministers Resident, and Ministers Plenipotentiary, to look after the

vast interests of our merchants. Softly, good friends! Is it really the consumer who pays the cost of getting the goods to market ? Some thirty years since wheat could be produced in Ohio at 20 or 25 cents a bushel, when the price in our cities was higher than it is now. The balance went to the payment of middlemen who stood between the producer and the consumer, and the price of transportation constituted the duty paid by the producer. By degrees, canals and railroads have been made, and the cost of transportation has been reduced to ten, twelve or fifteen cents, the consequence of which is that this small sum now constitutes "the duty" paid by the producer, who puts into his pocket all the saving that has been thus effected. Here, at least, it would seem that the producer had paid the duty-and that he does pay it is perfectly well known to all the farmers of the West, now so clamorous for aid in the construction of railroads, and for the improvement of our rivers and harbors, all of which good things they would long since have had, had they sent to Congress men who understood that it is the foreign producers of iron and of cloth, as well as the domestic producers of wheat and of corn, that pay the cost of getting to market.

Great Britain has placed herself in the situation in which, seventy years since, ADAM SMITH predicted she would find herself placed, unless she would renounce the idea of taxing all the farmers and planters of the world, by compelling them to make all their exchanges in her single market. and thus enabling her people to fix the prices of all the raw products they bought. and all the manufactured commodities they gave in exchange for them. She must go to foreign countries for a market, and she is as much bound to pay the cost of getting there-freight, commission, and duty-as is the farmer of the West, who forces all his neighbors into agriculture, by way of swelling the surplus produce-when so large a portion of them would rather be his customers, instead of being his rivalsand compels himself to depend on the distant market while it rests with himself alone to determine when he will create a near one in which prices will be as high as

duction for transportation, duty or commissions.

Five years since we made, according to Mr. Walker's own admission, no less than 850,000 tuns of iron, whereas five years previously we had made only 200,000, and this increase was the effect of the tariff of 1842. Protection had therefore produced competition for the supply of the world with iron, with corresponding tendency to reduction of price, and it therefore needed but a few vetrs more of similar protection to bring into activity the vast mineral deposits of the country from Maine to Alabama, and from the Ocean to Missouri and Minnesota, making everywhere a market for the products of the farm and the plantation, with constant increase in the facility for obtaining the machinery of production-plows and harrows, railroads and steam-engines.

This, however, did not suit the advocates of British free trade. Britain desired to have a monopoly of the power to supply the world with iron and with cloth, and they would have been faithless to their Birmingham and Manchester employers had they permitted the farmers and planters of this country to escape from her grasp. Accordingly, tables were published showing the vast extent to which the agricultural portion of the community were taxed by domestic competion in the production of iron, and it was shown most clearly by Mr. Walker that a tun of nails, the selling price of which was about \$100, was enhanced in price by the tariff of 1842 no less than \$95, while coal was increased in price to an amount greater than the price at which it sold at the various places throughout the country at which it was produced. Like all the British free trade school, he insisted that the consumer paid all the duty, and great as were the absurdities brought forward by him in support of this view, they were indorsed by all the British free trade journals of the country.

The advocates of American free trade. on the contrary, insisted that the foreign producer of fron paid the cost of getting to market, and that the only effect of the then existing high duty was to compel the iron masters of England to pay into our Treasury a large amount of money that otherwise would have gone into their own pockets, while the only effect of a change of system would be to enable them to pocket the difference, and to throw upon our own people the cost of maintaining the Government. Which of these views was true, our readers shall now have the means of judging.

Two years since the price of railroad iron in Wales was \$22 80, or £4 15s. per tun, the duty on which was about \$7, whereas, in 1846, when the tariff of that year was passed, it had been about \$18 per tun. Under the circumstances, application was made to Congress to fix the duty at what it had been at the date of the present revenue system, or at least to add six or eight dollars to the amount levied, raising it to thirteen or fourteen dollars per tun. Congress was then told "So long as domestic competition is maintained, we shall be enabled steadily to improve our machi nery, and iron will not only continue low. but there will be a steady tendency to fall in price : but if the English iron masters be permitted to destroy our competition, the price of iron will go up, and the money that should go into the Treasury will go into their pockets." To all these representations Congress turned a deaf ear. and the consequence has been that step by step our iron masters have been ruined, and their works have passed into the hands of the Sheriff. Essex County, but lately the seat of a thriving manufacture, is now almost entirely silent. Boonton has been sold, for we think one-fifth of its cost, and this after having distributed three millions of dollars in wages. Armstrong and Clarion Counties have witnessed the downfall of forty out of forty-two furnaces. twenty of which will shortly have been sold by the Sheriff within a period of twelve months. Such has been the case in almost every portion of the Union. Everywhere the men who were engaged in establishing competition for the supply of the world with iron have been ruined, and the domestics make of iron has now fallen from 850,000 to about 450,000 tuns, when it might have risen to a million and a half of tuns, and would have done so but for British free trade.

Such vast destruction of property should have been followed with benefit to somebody, and such has certainly been the case, but to whom ? To the people of the Union ? Certainly not, for their consumption of iron is far less now than it was four years since, although in the interim we have added four millions to our population. To whom then? To the British iron makers, whose prices have risen precisely as our furnaces and mills have been closed. and who now put in their pockets the whole sum that was, two years since, asked to be claimed for the Treasury. Two years since the price was, as we have stated, £4 15s. in Wales. A year since, it had risen to £5 5s., being an addition of \$2 40. Now. it is £6 5s., being a further addition of \$4 80-and thus the foreign price has risen to the whole extent of the seven dollars that was then asked to be added.

In 1850 the British iron masters paid the cost of getting to market, but as competition has diminished their prices have increased, and now it is the consumer who are now of those of Liverpool, without de- | pays the duty. With another year prices | resders.

will rise again, and it must be regarded as quite extraordinary if we do no see irou go up to seven or eight pounds, the foreign producers pocketing the whole difference between that and the £4 15s., at which it stood when Congress was urged to interpose and prevent them from destroying all our own furnaces, forges and rolling mills.

We commend these facts to the consideration of those of our neighbors who are so dexterous in the contrivance of tables for the purpose of proving that we were very prosperous in 1842, when the whole consumption of iron did not exceed 300,000 tuns, and so much the reverse of prosperous in 1846 when the consumption erceeded nine hundred thousand. We should be glad, also, if they would explain to their readers whether we did or did not pay for all the iron we used in 1846, and whether for the diminished quantity that is now used we pay in anything but certificates of debt, bearing interest.

raigned in both Houses of Congress, and in the Opposition Presses throughout the Country, as guilty of some dishonorable and dishonest act in connection with the Gardiner Claim, and at length a committee was appointed by the Senate to investigate the charge, as Mr. Corwin earnestly desired. The facts were all at hand; the case might have been disposed of in a week; when le Mr. C. was vesterday informed that the committee had postponed the investigation till next Session -that is, till next winter! If this is not unmanly what could be?

Hon. THOMAS CORWIN has been ar-

OLD BULLION is an egotist, but then he has reason to feel consequential-his mistake is in showing it. Here is a touching extract from his late speech exulting over his election to the

no heart, and into which I was forced by com-I gladly escape. What is a seat in Congress to me? I have sat thirty years in the highest branch of Congress-have made a name to which I can expect to add nothing-and I should only e anxious to save what has been gained. I have domestic affections, sorely lacerated in these lat-ter times; a wife whom I have never neglected, and who needs my attention now more than ever -children, some separated from me by the wide expanse of oceans and continents, others by the slender bounds which separate time from eternity. I touch the sge which the Psalmist assigns for the limit of manly life; and must be thoughtless indeed if I do not think of something beyond the the eting and shadowy pursuits of this life, of all which I have seen the vanity. What is my occuation? Ask the undertaker, that good Mr Lynch, whose face, present on so many mourafu tynch, whose face, present on so many mountain occasions, has become pleasant to me. He knows what occupies my thoughts and cares— gathering the bones of the dead—a mother—a sis-ter—two sons—a grandchild—planting the cy-press over assembled graves, and marking the spot where I and those who are dear to me are soon to be laid: all on the sunset side of the Fa-ther of Floods, the towering City of St. Louis on one hand, the rolling stream of the Missouri on the other; and where a cometery of large dimenions is to be the future necropolis of unnum-bered generations. These are my thoughts and cares, and the undertaker knows them.

TEMPERANCE AMONG SEAMEN .- The friends of Temperance in the Seamen's Retreat on Staten Island organized a Society last November, and have maintained weekly meetings ever since, the Superintendent and Chaplain taking a leading part in the movement. About six hundred of the seamen there enduring the pangs of disease have taken the Pledge, of whom at least two-thirds have nobly adhered to it, the residue having been enticed back into their old tippling habits by vicious associates and rum-selling boarding house keepers, who so often fatten on the frailthes of Poor Jack. The movement is a good one, and will continue to do good.

PROGRESS OF MORMONISM .- It is astonshing how this queer and despised doctrine goes shead in all countries. The mission in India seems to be stealing a march on the Christian missions there. The Latter Day Saints in end within forty miles of Calcutta are one hundred and ninety-two, of whom one hundred and seventy are ryots or native husbandmen. Nearly all of them were professing Christians before becoming Mormons. There are also many others who desire to become Saints, and are only waiting to be baptised by Elder Willis. At Bombay, Elder Findley is also sowing the seed of a future rich harvest to the Church. Elder Willis has ordained two other Elders, J. P. Meik and M. Cune. He says the coldness and divisions among the sects there are favorable to the cause of Mormon truth. The Elders have been blessed with th gift of healing. The Saints in Hindostan, with Presidents Young, Kimball, and Richards, the Twelve, the Seventies, the High Council, and all the organization of the Church in Deseret, and elsewhere, and pray that Heaven's blessings may continue to be poured out on them.

The Louisiana Courier has a Washngton letter of the 9th inst. which thus exults over the asserted " sid and comfort " administered to the Opposition by certain magnates at the Federal City:

"As an illustration of the feeling which pervades some of the most distinguished and radical of the Whig party of the most distinguished and redical of the Whit party in wat Washington, THE CABINET OF MR. FILLMORE INCLUED, I will detail to you the remarks of one of the Cabinet made to me in the presence of a Member of Con-gross from the South on Saurray evening last, at the Vestdart's assumed. The President's grounds. The distinguished gentleman al-luded to expressed the most unalloyed gratification at the defeat of the Whigs in North Carolina, and remarked that defeat of the Whigs in North Carolina, and remarked that he would have given five thousand dollars rather than the result should have been different. So, you perceive that there is defection in high places, as well as among the masses, in regard to the availability of the Here of Lundy's Lane. And you may rest assured that the hostility which slumbers in the hearts of the President and the Secretary of State will be aroused and made manifest before November."

-We think this correspondent fibs with regard to the matter. Whatever may be the feeling cherished in high quarters, we cannot believe that any such aroual of treachery to the Whig party has been made. Can The Republic shed any light on the subject ?

GENESEE HIGH BRIDGE.—The celebration of the completion of the immense structure by which the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad crosses the Genesee River near Portageville. took place on Wednesday. Some ten thousand persons assembled and took part in the festivities of the occasion. An excellent dinner was provided by the Company, which probably some 3,000 persons assisted in demolishing. A full report, from our own reporter, will be given to-

A plan long used in France and especially in Germany, has been introduced here by Mr. Weydemeyer, a German gentleman. He has established a Lithographic Correspondence, or weekly letter of American news, for the journals of Germany. It is struck off by the lithographic process, and thus copies can be multiplied to meet any demand. By this means our Teutonic cotemporaries on the other side of the water will get trustworthy and thorough summaries of whatever in affairs here is likely to interest their

NORTH CAROLINA .- We have the State paper of each party from Raleigh of Tuesday last, and they agree that there is a Whig majority of four in the House, balanced by an Opposition majority of four in the Senate (chosen by free. holders only,) which will be increased to siz if the Camden and Currituck District is decided for the Opposition. The two Sheriffs are at varience, but we think the Whigs will ultimately lose the seat by a majority of one cote. And that rote decides the character of the new Legislature, and may choose a U. S. Sepator for six years! Whirs! take care of one vote!

Texas .- There was an election in this State on the 2d inst. for Controller, Attorney. General, Chief Justice and various County officers. Party lines were not drawn. The few returns me have received indicate the election of J. B. Shap as Controller, J. H. Raymond as Treasurer, and John Sayles as Attorney-General.

Prespects-Ohio. From the Business Correspondence of The Tribune. " Hamilton, Butler Co., O. Aug. 22. "Things look well here for Scorrand GRAHAM. Butler has hitherto been strongly against us, but she is now awaking to her true interests.

Indiana.

"PARKERSBURGH, Ind. Aug. 16, '52. "Our Crops are not very good, especially ladiana Corn, owing to the wet cold spring and late drouth. Our Radroad system is progresing moderately weil. Temperance is on the rise, Our State is being thoroughly canvassed on that subject. Henceforth, probably the Presidental Election will take the lead. I think Scott and Graham will carry this State by a small majority, though Wright will most likely be elected for ernor, owing to his personal popularity, being a liberal man on many subjects, and a better speaker than McCarty, his opponent. I believe Scott and Graham can beat McCarty 6,000 votes."

KENTUCKY .- The Editor of The St. Louis News writes home from Danville, Ky. as

"A worder two on politics. The most pre-posterous reports ever circulated have good abroad, or rather, have originated abroad and kept themselves abroad, in regard to Kentucky, in the present canvass. The Woigs of Kentucky so for Scott and GRAHAM, withingly, warmly, enthusiastically, and almost to a man, throughout the State. And the ticket will get more Deno-cratic votes than did Taylor and Fillmore. Scott and Graham will get the vote of Kentucky with. out the shadow of a doubt, and by an old-fashioned Whig majority. A senegade, here and there, only excites the contempt and increases the ardor of the true-hearted Kentucky Wniga."

Connecticut.

The following are the Resolves of the Whig State Convention of Connecticut, which assembled at Hartford on Wednesday :

Resolved, That the Whige of Connecticut in Conven Resorted, I had the Weige of connected in Convenient of the massembled, do most cordially and cheerfully rathy and accept the nomination of Winfield Scott of New-Jersey, and William A. Graham of North Carolina she cancidates of the Weig party of the Udion, for the ffices of President and Vice President of the Udiod canter, and that we pledge our united efforts in their

support.

Resolved, That in Gen. Scott we recognize the ac-Resolved, That in Gen. Scott we recognize the accomplished soldier, who from his first entrace into public life to this day—a period of more than forey years—has successfully detended the honor and integrity of the Republic, and the safety and sacredness of the American citizen; fireside and hous—and covered the American arms with glory and renown through every war that has occurred since the commencement of his triumphant career.

Resolved. That in Gen. Scott we see the enlightened civilian and statesman, who, in more than one typing emergency, was lastrumental in saving the country from the borrors of internal strife and the threstened disasters of disunton.

disasters of disunion

Resolved, That we look to Gen. Scorr's administration Resolved, That we look to Gen. Scorr's administration of the Government as one conductive to Pesce, Properly and Union—to peace, because no man better anows or has greater reason to depione the win latitude by the ravages of war—to increased prosperity prelieving the Nation of a burdensome debt toutred by former administrations, and by restoring agricultural, manufacturing and commercial interests to their southerned peaceful functions and influence—to union, because his position renders the protection of the whole country his first duty, and because his varied services in past life have been performed not on the soil or under the fing of any one State or section—but over the whole country and under the broad baconer of the Union.

Resolved, That the protection of American Labor of every description by discriminating outles and the improvement of Harbors and Rivers by the General Givernment, are principles in support of which we stall

provement of Harbers and Rivers by the feneral Garenment, are principles in support of which we stall continue to struggle until they are adopted as the schnowledged tolicy of the Government.

Resolved, That in William A. Grantam, the candidate for the Vice Presidency, we recognize the Statesman of firmness, asgacity and integrity—an unwavering Whighand a devoted friend of the Union of roces States.

Resolved, That we piedge correlives to our Walg brethren throughout the Union, and to each other, to use every proper exertion to restore the Whig party of Connecticut to its true position, and to each the electoral vote of the State at the coming Presidential election for Winffield Scott and William A. Graham.

The following is the Scott and Graham Elec-The following is the SCOTT and GRAHAM Elec-

toral Ticket, which is pledged to canvass the State thoroughly, and bound to be elected: Electors at Large-ISAAC W. STUART, of Hartford; JOHN F. TRUMBULL, of Stonlegton JOHN F. TRUMBULL, of Stontogton
Dist I, JONATHAN R. FLYNF, of Tolland; Dist II,
CHAUNCEY JEROME, of New Havan; Dist, III, W.L.
FISHER, of Thumpson; Dist, IV, NELSON L. WHIFE,

Printing - Truman Smith - James Brooks -Polk, &c .- Gen, Edney. Correspondence of The N. Y. Tobuse.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, Aug. 25, 1852.

The Senate have had under considerstion to day and up to this hour, (5 P. M. willing eession,) the corrupt Printing bill, the plain Farlish of which is to transfer from the Treasure of the United States a vast sum of money for the support of The Union newspaper-one of the most reckless, abusive and indecent partises sheets in all the Loco-Foco party.

The apology for this reckless and corrupt legislation is found only in the poverty of the " Denocratic" cause. The Union has never sustained itself; it has no elements of growth of itself, and no vitality but that which is supplied by fat jobs and extravagant contracts.

Some sharp words passed to-day, in the debate upon the Printing bill, between " Uncle TRUMAS SMITH," the old Whig Hercules, and the Little Giant DougLas, by which the Giant came off with the loss of some of his feathers. Old TRUMAS is fairly roused, and whoever crosses his path after this, will get "particular Jesse," as you will see by the reports.

Mr. BROOKS, of New-York, got rather fractious in the House, to-day, on the amendment to establish a Light-House Bureau, and kept the Yess and Nays in active operation for an hour or more. Some of the New York members were exceeding ly annoyed by this specimen of parliamentary lofty tumbling, until the game was stopped by Mr. Evans, of Md., who at length carried to amendment clean through in good style, in spite of all opposition. Mr. BROOKS is clever, but he earned the reputation of being a great

man. No, no.

The quarrel between Polk of Tennessee, and White, of Ky.. (the former a low blackguard, reldom mistaken for a gentleman.) has been settled without bloodshed. Mr. White is in every

way an honorable man, and one whose reputation needs no exhibition of personal courage.

The affair between Folk and Gen. Collowis yet unsettled—Mr. Polk upon whom the ones. rests, choosing to remain quiet so far. It is quite likely the quarrel will be laid on the table and perhaps come up next Session among the unfa-ished business, if it should not happen to be settled in Tennessee during the canvas LOM is a man of noble soul and loft, bearing, and will neither commit or submit to a dishonor

Gen. EDNEY, whose appointment as Charge to Guatamain was sent to the Senate about three weeks since, has not yet been confirmed. The report of his confirmation, though made on good authority, was a mistake. The General is ansate of the confirmation authority, was a mistake. ious about the matter, and follows up the delisquents with vigor. I think, from what appears his confirmation will be made before the close of this session, but there is doubt about it.